

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

KHALID HENDERSON,

Plaintiff,

v.

CLARK COUNTY DETENTION CENTER,
et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:21-cv-00633-RFB-EJY

**ORDER DISMISSING AND CLOSING
CASE**

Plaintiff Khalid Henderson brings this civil-rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to redress constitutional violations that he claims he suffered while detained at Clark County Detention Center. (ECF No. 6). In screening Henderson’s First Amended Complaint on March 9, 2022, this Court dismissed all claims without prejudice, granted Henderson leave to amend, and ordered him to file a second amended complaint by April 8, 2022. (ECF No. 12 at 13). The Court warned Henderson that this action could be dismissed if he failed to file a second amended complaint by that deadline. (*Id.* at 16). That deadline expired and Henderson did not file a second amended complaint, move for an extension, or otherwise respond to the screening order.

I. DISCUSSION

District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and “[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal” of a case. Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action based on a party’s failure to obey a court order or comply with local rules. See Carey v. King, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir. 1988) (affirming dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring *pro se* plaintiffs to keep court apprised of address); Malone v. U.S. Postal Service, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order). In determining whether to dismiss an action on one of these grounds, the Court must consider (1) the public’s

1 interest in expeditious resolution of litigation, (2) the Court's need to manage its docket,
2 (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants, (4) the public policy favoring disposition of
3 cases on their merits, and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. See In re
4 Phenylpropanolamine Prod. Liab. Litig., 460 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting
5 Malone, 833 F.2d at 130).

6 The first two factors, the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation
7 and the Court's interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissing Henderson's
8 claims. The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal
9 because a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing
10 a pleading ordered by the court or prosecuting an action. See Anderson v. Air West, 542
11 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor—the public policy favoring disposition of
12 cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by the factors favoring dismissal.

13 The fifth factor requires the Court to consider whether less drastic alternatives can
14 be used to correct the party's failure that brought about the Court's need to consider
15 dismissal. See Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier, 191 F.3d 983, 992 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining
16 that considering less drastic alternatives *before* the party has disobeyed a court order
17 does not satisfy this factor); accord Pagtalunan v. Galaza, 291 F.3d 639, 643 & n.4 (9th
18 Cir. 2002) (explaining that “the persuasive force of” earlier Ninth Circuit cases that
19 “implicitly accepted pursuit of less drastic alternatives prior to disobedience of the court's
20 order as satisfying this element[,]” *i.e.*, like the “initial granting of leave to amend coupled
21 with the warning of dismissal for failure to comply[,]” have been “eroded” by Yourish).
22 Courts “need not exhaust every sanction short of dismissal before finally dismissing a
23 case, but must explore possible and meaningful alternatives.” Henderson v. Duncan, 779
24 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986). Because this action cannot realistically proceed until and
25 unless Henderson files a second amended complaint, the only alternative is to enter a
26 second order setting another deadline. But the reality of repeating an ignored order is that
27 it often only delays the inevitable and squanders the Court's finite resources. The
28 circumstances here do not indicate that this case will be an exception: there is no hint

1 that Henderson needs additional time or evidence that he did not receive the Court's
2 screening order. Setting another deadline is not a meaningful alternative given these
3 circumstances. So the fifth factor favors dismissal.

4 **II. CONCLUSION**

5 Having thoroughly considered these dismissal factors, the Court finds that they
6 weigh in favor of dismissal. It is therefore ordered that this action is dismissed without
7 prejudice based on Henderson's failure to file a second amended complaint in compliance
8 with this Court's March 9, 2022, order and for failure to state a claim. The Clerk of Court
9 is directed to enter judgment accordingly and close this case. No other documents may
10 be filed in this now-closed case. If Henderson wishes to pursue his claims, he must file a
11 complaint in a new case.

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14 Dated: April 28, 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'RFB', is written above a horizontal line.

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17 RICHARD F. BOULWARE, III
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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